

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's. Thy God's and Truth's."

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MUCH WORK LITTLE TIME

Legislature Has Crowded Calendar of Important Bills and Should Adjourn Saturday.

MUST EXTEND SESSIONS OR NEGLECT BUSINESS

Appropriation Bill and Practically All Other Important Measures Yet to Be Disposed Of.

Columbia, Feb. 17.—The forty days of the general assembly will be up Saturday night but it appears unlikely that the body will finish its work by that time. If it does some very important legislation will have to be passed over, including the good roads bill. The bills will not be taken up in either house until tomorrow. The senate has made them a special order for tonight but it is hardly probable that it will discuss them before tomorrow. It certainly seems very unlikely that a vote will be reached on them before tomorrow or Wednesday. It will be impossible for the bills to get through by Saturday night unless the Senate votes on and passes them tonight.

Senator Christensen served notice on the senate last week that it would be humanly impossible for the legislature to adjourn this week. He said the finance committee of the senate would have to have three or four days in which to consider the appropriation bill. It will hardly be able to report it back before Thursday.

The senate has much work ahead of it. The bill abolishing the tax commission has not yet been acted upon. It will cause a fight. The bill preventing the sale of patent medicines, extracts, etc. for use as beverage is also on the senate calendar awaiting action as is the house bill providing for a memorial building at the University to the men who fell in France.

The house has the constitutional convention resolution and several other important matters to dispose of. The Christensen bill providing for a budget system has not yet been taken up.

There are so many important matters awaiting consideration in both houses that it seems out of the question that adjournment can be reached this week.

It is expected that the Senate will get to work on the compulsory education bill this week. The bill will probably be amended somewhat in the upper house. The House cut the number of months a child is required to attend school down to four. The Senate may raise it back to six.

The appropriation bill went through the house in splendid shape. There was probably less debate on it this year than in many, many years. Objection was raised only to about half a dozen items. The ways and means committee was sustained in practically every instance.

The bill, as amended, carried a total \$20,000 greater than reported. The levy was not affected. The greatest change was the addition of an item of \$10,000 to cover the expenses of a delegation to the peace congress to look after the cotton interests.

There was a slight tilt over the law enforcement fund but the fight on it this year was tame indeed compared with last year and the previous year.

Last year and in 1917 also the house of representatives cut out the law enforcement fund. This year an effort was made to strike it out but it was rather weak and failed by an overwhelming majority.

The charge was made that the fund was used for political purposes in 1917 and 1918.

Practically everybody connected with the State government gets a salary raise this year. The appropriation bill gives all clerks, etc. a raise of ten per cent. The heads of all departments have already been raised. The fate of the supreme court justices' raise is somewhat indefinite as yet. The senate passed to third reading a bill allowing all supreme court justices who reside in Columbia \$1,500 additional. Senator McColl made a fight on the measure on third reading though and held it up.

The senator from Marlboro declared that he did not object to paying the justices more—he thinks they are entitled to it and ought to have it but he dislikes the plan hit upon to raise them. He thinks it an evasion of the constitution.

The bill introduced in the house by Representative McGains to control venereal diseases is now a law of the land. It was signed by Governor Cooper Saturday.

Another bill of interest signed by the governor Saturday was the Davis bill, which prohibits the location of a court house within eight miles of a county line. This bill was passed to prevent Blackville from getting the court house of Barnwell county.

There has been very little display of factionalism at this session. There is a minority group in the house that sticks together pretty well but they have not engaged in any factional talk on the floor of the general assembly. The nearest approach to it came during the discussion of the "law enforcement" fund Friday night. Representative Dreher intimated that

HUNS CRITICISE PEACE COVENANT

Berlin Newspapers Declare It is Nothing More Than an Alliance of Big Nations.

FRANCE NOT REQUIRED TO OBEY DISARMAMENT

They Resent Power of Allies to Admit or Exclude Other Nations as They Will.

Berlin, Sunday, Feb. 16.—The Zeitung Am Mittag declares that the league of nations is simply an alliance of the five great nations who reserve the right to admit or exclude other nations. The reservation in the disarmament clause that disarmament shall take into consideration the geographical situation of the nation concerned plainly means, the newspaper says, that France will be exempted from its provision. The Paris dispatch covering the league covenant reached Berlin too late for comment by the morning papers.

Boycott Instead of Cannon

Americans Devise Effective League of Nations to Displace Force.

Washington, Feb. 15.—American financial and trade representatives now in Europe have devised extensive plans for using the economic boycott as a weapon against nations failing to abide by decrees of the proposed league of nations. According to official information today they were preparing to urge upon the peace conference an option of measures making possible close international cooperation in the application of economic principles to replace use of armed force to a great extent.

No specific machinery for putting into effect measures of economic boycott has been agreed upon even by the American representatives pending further development of the plan for the league of nations. It has been suggested, however, that some sort of an international trade commission be established to gather information concerning commercial, industrial and financial operations of each country.

Officials of the treasury department of commerce and war trade board familiar with the plans of the American representatives at Paris, said this body might be entrusted with powers to investigate unfair trade practices, which might easily develop into international irritation and war, as well as to set in motion the economic forces against nations transgressing international agreements. Under the American plan the manipulation of the supply of raw materials and of the purchase of manufactured products and of financial arrangements between countries would be the principal means of effecting a boycott. If these measures could be made thoroughly effective American representatives believe they would often eliminate the necessity of using armed force.

The international commission also might develop broad constructive powers to work out better plans for international financial cooperation such as the establishment of a foreign exchange gold pool and standardization of a multitude of trade laws and practices. The international high commission, including only North and South American nations, might be taken as a pattern for developments of some of the functions.

Officials said the American plan, which will be unfolded gradually and subjected to general discussion, would recastate continued cooperation between the government and business in this country and possibly modifications of the anti-trust laws, or their application.

Quiet at Archangel

There Have Been No Attacks on Allies Recently.

By Associated Press. Archangel, Saturday, Feb. 15.—The Bolsheviks have made no attacks against the allies on the Archangel front since February 11th. Allied airplanes report on troop movements behind the enemy lines during the last few days.

No Railroad Legislation

Congress Abandons Plan to Consider Railroad Problem.

Washington, Feb. 17.—All plans for the consideration of railroad legislation at this session of congress was abandoned today by the house interstate commerce committee.

Representative Bradford, chairman of the ways and means committee, replying to Mr. Dreher declared that no governor of the State had ever entered the office who had greater love from the people and greater respect than Governor Cooper. The latter, he said, appreciated this and he believed was going to do all he could to hold this love and respect of the people.

GERMANS SUBMIT TO ALLIES ORDER

Government Accepts Terms for Extension of Armistice at Last Hour.

REALIZE THAT MARSHAL FOCH MEANS BUSINESS

Leaders of Various Parties Attend Meeting That Considered Terms.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—The German government on Sunday night accepted the allied terms for an extension of the armistice, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Politiken. The meeting at which acceptance was decided on was attended by the leaders of the various parties, the dispatch adds. The outbreak at Nuremberg followed an attempt by government forces to disperse a procession of Spartacists who were protesting against the reorganization of the Bavarian army. Shots are said to have been fired from barracks into the crowd, which took matters into its own hands and stormed army headquarters.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT RENEWED AGAIN

Susan B. Anthony Resolution Reintroduced in Senate by Senator Jones.

IT IS IDENTICAL WITH THE MEASURE REJECTED

Resolution Was Referred to Woman Suffrage Committee and Battle Goes On.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Another resolution providing for the submission to the States the constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage was introduced today by Senator Jones, of Washington. It was referred to the woman suffrage committee. It is identical with the one recently rejected in the senate.

British Relief Work

Great Task Efficiently Performed in Devastated Section of France.

London, Feb. 16.—The part played by British forces in feeding and assisting the inhabitants in villages liberated by the British advance from October 1 to November 25 is revealed in a report by a French mission attached to the British armies in France. The report says the British army had to deal with 790,000 inhabitants of French villages, of whom 450,000 were in Lille, Roubaix and the Turoing district. This work varied from 18 to 33 days, according to the conditions in different districts.

In spite of difficulties of transportation, which on several occasions compelled the British troops to reduce their own rations, the British distributed a minimum quantity of 5,684,000 civilian rations. At least 400,000 French people whom the Germans had systematically deprived of all means of subsistence were saved from starvation, the report says.

In many cases British troops carried food into villages under shell fire and the untiring, obliging spirit and courage of British drivers in removing civilian refugees in motor lorries while under bombardment is praised in the report. Where there were no doctors in liberated villages, the British medical service admitted wounded, gassed or sick civilians to ambulances or clearing hospitals and there was even a mobile field hospital for the exclusive use of civilians. The report says:

"The French nation owes its deepest gratitude to the British officers and men who in the midst of heavy, victorious fighting thought about saving human lives regardless of the cost."

Premier Clemenceau, in forwarding the report on behalf of Marshal Foch to Field Marshal Haig, said: "Words can not express all that the British army endured in rendering this assistance. The government and people of France will never forget it."

Memphis, Feb. 17.—The local committee arranging for the possible holding of the 1919 reunion of Confederate veterans here today denied reports that the invitation extended the Veterans by Memphis had been withdrawn, but said that the suggestion had been made that it would probably be advisable to defer holding the reunion here until after the completion of the proposed municipal auditorium. It is understood that Savannah will invite the veterans if the reunion is not held here.

MONEY MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS

Economical and Financial Problems the Big Question Now to Be Considered.

THE WORLD'S BUSINESS TO BE READJUSTED

Special Commissions Now Ready to Report Conclusion to Peace Conference.

Paris, Feb. 15.—With the subject of the league of nations out of the way for some time to come the biggest problems before the peace conference at present are believed to be the readjustment of the world's financial and economic relations. Three different organizations have been created to deal with these subjects, some of their conclusions are ready for consideration as soon as the conference will receive their reports.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 16.—Reports of revolution at Bucharest is emphatically denied by the Rumanian press bureau here.

CASE OF RUSSIA TO BE DEBATED

The Peace Conference Delegates Concentrate Attention on Russian Problem.

PRINCES ISLAND CONFERENCE MAY BE ABANDONED

Suggestion Made That Direct Negotiations Be Opened With Several Russian Factions.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The attention of the peace conference delegates will focus on Russia today, the supreme council having decided that as the time allowed for acceptance of the Prinkipo conference invitation had expired something else must be done. Several suggestions have been made that the invitation be renewed. If the supreme council accepts this position as seems possible, instead of a general meeting of representatives of the Russian factions, direct negotiations may be initiated or commissions be appointed to get in touch with the opposing elements.

Suffragette Speakers in Charleston

Crowds Throng Academy Forcing Extra Meeting on Outside of Building—On to Columbia.

Charleston, Feb. 16.—Approximately 3,000 persons listened to speeches by members of the National Woman's Party here tonight. Crowds of such proportions sought entrance at the Academy of Music, where the meeting was held that an open air meeting was conducted simultaneously with the meeting on the inside. Fully 1,000 people were jammed at the entrance to the theater. To relieve the congestion, members of the party spoke to those on the outside, while a similar program was conducted for the audience on the inside. The meeting in Charleston was regarded by the women as a magnificent triumph for their cause. Meetings will also be held here again tomorrow.

Six of the women will go to Columbia on the early morning train tomorrow morning. These will be: Miss Anita Pollitzer of Charleston; Mrs. Abbe Scott Baker, Miss Sue White, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Miss Greiner, all members of the party on the "Prison Special." They will return to Charleston in the afternoon to join the group which will remain in Charleston and all leave here tomorrow night for Jacksonville.

Reds Capture Nuremberg

Spartan Forces Develop Unexpected Strength in Bavaria.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—Telephone, telegraph and newspaper offices at Nuremberg, Bavaria, have been occupied by Spartacists, according to reports received here.

Hun Minister Quits

Count Von Brockdorff Rantzau Resigns as Foreign Minister.

Basel, Feb. 17.—Count von Brockdorff Rantzau, the German foreign minister, has resigned, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. There is no confirmation from other sources.

PRES. WILSON TALKS FOR PEACE

President Reads Text of Proposed Covenant of Nations.

ALL IN AGREEMENT AT FINAL ADOPTION

Representatives of Fourteen Powers Represented on Commission Join in Returning Unanimous Report.

Paris, Feb. 14.—President Wilson was the central figure of the plenary peace conference which opened at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon when in person he read the covenant establishing a league of nations.

There was added interest in the session as it was the last gathering of the delegates prior to the president's departure as well as being the occasion of presenting the document with which his name is identified.

The president was received with military honors as he arrived at the foreign office and the large crowds which had congregated gave him a cordial welcome as he passed through. The delegates already were assembled when the president entered the council chamber.

When he entered the chamber the president was greeted by Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Secretary Balfour and Viscount Milner of Great Britain and the American delegates at the head of the table. There was little formality. Premier Clemenceau, who is president of the conference, called the conference to order and the president rose and addressed the gathering.

"I have very great pleasure," said President Wilson as he began, "in presenting the report of the committee which has framed the constitution of a league of nations. I am particularly happy to be able to say it is a unanimous report, signed by the representatives of all the powers on the committee."

President Wilson spoke earnestly, but without oratorical effect.

"The best report I can make," the president continued "is to read the document itself."

Thereupon he read from a printed sheet the constitution of the league, while the assembly followed his reading with the closest attention.

While the president was reading, Mrs. Wilson accompanied by the president's naval aide, was escorted to a place back of the delegates' table.

The reading continued for 35 minutes without interruption or applause. As he closed the president laid aside the document and spoke of what had been accomplished. The deliberations of the commission had been most instructive, and throughout the proceedings there was an undertone of enthusiasm in the great work being accomplished, he said.

The results, said President Wilson, embodied the judgment of 14 nations represented on the commission and these 14 nations were a representative group of the conference itself.

"This is a nation of will in a common purpose," the president proceeded. "It is a union which can not be resisted and I dare say one which no nation will attempt to resist."

The president pointed out that the document was no "straight jacket." It was elastic, and not a vehicle of might, he said. It was yet to be developed, and as yet care should be taken as to the clothes put on it. While elastic yet it was definite.

"It is definite," continued President Wilson, "as a guarantee of peace. It is definite as a guarantee against aggression. It is definite against a renewal of such a cataclysm as has just shaken civilization."

The president spoke with especial emphasis as he referred to the wrongs committed against helpless people.

"There is one especially notable feature of this document," he said. "We are done with annexations of helpless people at times accomplished in the past for the purpose of the exploiting of these peoples. In this document we realize these helpless communities are first to be helped and developed and that their own interest and well being shall come before any material advantage to the mandatory entrusted with their case."

Too often in the past, the president added, the world had seen the lands of helpless communities appropriated for political purposes, "and so," he said, "while this is a practical document, it is above all, a human document. It is practical and at the same time it is designed to purify, to rectify, to elevate."

President Wilson closed his address at 4.30 o'clock, having read and spoken just one hour. An interpreter then proceeded to render a discourse which occupied another hour.

Lord Robert Cecil, head of the British commission on the league of nations, followed the interpreter in an earnest speech. It was a good omen, said Lord Robert, that document had been laid before the world before being finally enacted, so that people everywhere could advise upon and criticize it. The problem had been one of great difficulty for it was to preserve the peace of the world with the least possible interference with national sovereignty.

The results accomplished, he continued, embraced two main principles: First—no nation shall go to war until every other means of settlement shall be fully and fairly

PACKERS HAVE SUPREME POWER

Murdock Says They May Be Already Beyond Control of Government.

THE BIG FIVE WERE STRONGER THAN HOOVER

Member of Federal Commission Gives Testimony Before Interstate Commerce Committee of House.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Victor Murdock, member of the federal trade commission, told the house interstate commerce committee today that he feared the five big packers had acquired so much power that even the United States government might not be strong enough to combat it. "Even Food Administrator Hoover," Mr. Murdock said, "could not reach into Chicago and take the license of a great malefactor, although he could rescind the license of one of the little fellows."

This testimony of the trade commissioner followed his statement that facts gathered during the commission's investigation of the meat packing industry had been turned over to the department of justice and that he had no doubt that proceedings under the anti-trust law would result.

Mr. Murdock expressed fear that the legislative branch of the government would deal weakly instead of vigorously with the packers. His statement that the packers were well aware where there would be vacancies on the senate and house committees which would consider their case and that they would try to see to it that "their friends" got on these committees as vacancies occurred, brought sharp questioning from members of the committee. Mr. Murdock said he did not mean that any improper means would be used and that he did not in any way mean to infer that there had been "stuffing or padding" of committees in the past.

"But I do say," the witness continued, "that even while we here are discussing things that have happened in the past, the big interests of the country are thinking in terms of the future. They are always well ahead of us. And you can depend upon it that they are doing it now."

Commissioner Murdock strongly urged enactment of legislation before the committee for government control and regulation of the meat industry. Replying to questions of committee members, he said it was entirely possible that if the meat industry were made subject to legislation such as that proposed every other business might be made subject to similar legislation.

The committee closed its hearing on the examination of Mr. Murdock, who devoted considerable time to discussion of the so-called international meat pool, which was sharply criticized in the commission's report to the president last summer.

"The packers," he said, "have come before this committee to testify, but where they did not evade entirely the subject of the international meat pool, they answered erroneously. This is a combination of American packers which has for one of its purposes, among other things, the allotment of space for meat shipments from South America to the United States, as well as to France.

"They say that the restrictions and apportionment of space was sanctioned by the British government in whose ships the meats from South America was carried. They have said that the British government as a war measure to insure the feeding of civilian populations abroad and the armies of the allies arranged the percentage these packers were to have cargo space. However, it is a fact that a meeting was held in Chicago at which these very percentages were agreed upon by the representatives of the packers and that meeting took place two years before the outbreak of war in Europe."

"All this in itself offers proof of the charge made by the federal trade commission."

Washington, Feb. 15.—Approval of a proposal to establish a government price adjustment board to stabilize conditions during the post war period was called by President Wilson today to Secretary Redfield.

Dr. Vittorio Orlando, the Italian prime minister, expressed deep satisfaction at having collaborated in what was going to be one of the greatest documents of history. He would not speak of the merits of the scheme. Dr. Orlando continued, as these had been explained by one whose noble inspiration had brought it into existence. The war had brought forth the necessity for this document.

"Thus born out of the pains of war," the premier exclaimed "this is a document of freedom, and right which represents the redemption of humanity by sacrifice."